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[397]

CORONET

July 29th, 30th & 31st, 1919.

at 5.15 & 9.15 p.m.

WILLIAM S. HART

AND

DOROTHY DALTON

IN

"THE DISCIPLE"

Booking for 9.15 p.m. at ROBINSON'S.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

A SINGLE RATE OF EXCHANGE
WITHIN THE EMPIRE.

A luncheon-meeting for business men, arranged by the British Empire Producers' Organisation, was held at the Connaught Rooms recently, under the chairmanship of the Marquess of Londonderry, for the purpose of hearing an address on Imperial Preference by Mr. W. F. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand. Among those also present were Lieutenant-Colonel Amery, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies; Sir Thomas Mackenzie, High Commissioner for New Zealand; Colonel Sir T. B. Robinson, Agent-General for Queensland; Brigadier-General Sims, Agent-General for Ontario; Sir Fortescue Flannery, Sir Owen Phillips, and Sir Joseph Lawrence.

A HOPEFUL OUTLOOK.

Mr. Massey said he had recently arrived from the Peace Conference, and hoped to be shortly on his way back to New Zealand with the reassuring belief that, although there was much unrest in the world and a number of minor wars going on, matters would get back to normal in a comparatively short time. He hoped we had seen the last of the great wars, but he would not make any confident prediction in that direction. (Hear, hear.) However, the great war was a thoroughgoing evil, which we had just passed might not have been an unmitigated evil if it had shown us, as he believed it had, some of our shortcomings and had, strengthened the partnerships of our great Empire. (Cheers.) It had shown us, among other things, what splendid comrades we had in our fellow-citizens of the Indian Empire. (Hear, hear.) Indeed, taking the native races of the Empire as a whole, they had helped us to solve the problems of war, and he believed they would help us to solve the problems of peace. (Hear, hear.)

AN INSTALLMENT OF PREFERENCE.

Another of the lessons of the war was a revelation of the fact that in the past we had become dependent upon enemy countries and peoples for many of the necessities of our daily existence. That state of things must never be permitted again. (Cheers.) It was one of our immediate and most insistent duties to develop the enormous resources of our Empire that we should be in a position of absolute independence in regard to all the commodities we required. He was glad to see that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had pledged himself to give us something in the way of an installment of Imperial Preference. (Cheers.) It was not all that might be wished, but he was not disposed to find fault with it. It was, at least, the affirmation of a great principle. (Hear, hear.) As time went on, the operation of that principle would not doubt be extended. (Cheers.) Of course, there would be objections raised in certain quarters to the establishment of even that installment. Some would say it would not be just to our Allies. He admitted that difficulty, but it could be got over by a reciprocal arrangement such as was suggested at, and to a certain extent agreed to by, the Paris Conference two or three years ago.

ONE-SIDED FREE TRADE.

We might be told that the principle of Imperial Preference was contrary to the established so-called Free Trade policy of the last sixty or seventy years, but a policy that was suited to the conditions of this country half or three-quarters of a century ago was not necessarily suited to present conditions. But he denied that it was Free Trade to freely admit the products and manufactures of the world to our markets while other countries imposed heavy duties on the goods we sent them. That was merely a system of free imports on one side and protection on the other. (Cheers.) It might be said that even that one-sided system suited certain industries, which had thrived under it, but the industries of our competitors thrived even more than ours. (Hear, hear.) He was not arguing for Protection. He wished them to understand that clearly. He was arguing for Preference, because he felt that it would do more for the Empire than any other fiscal policy that could be suggested. (Cheers.) It would be a definite and clear avowal of our repudiation of the old Cobdenite doctrine that the Colonies were to be looked upon as encumbrances. (Hear, hear.) In asking that Great Britain should extend the principle of Preference to the Dominions he was not asking for anything more than the Dominions themselves were willing to grant to the Mother Country. (Hear, hear.) They had proved their faith in that policy by putting it into practice as far as Great Britain was concerned, and were willing to go a great deal further than they had already gone. (Cheers.) In doing what they had done they were thinking more of the Empire than they were thinking of themselves, although, if Great Britain followed the policy of Preference, he believed it would benefit this country just as much as it would benefit the Empire. The Dominions were not asking that this country should subject itself to taxation for their advantage.

WHAT THE DOMINIONS REQUIRED.

All that they required was that they should have Preference in the British markets as against foreigners in the matter of foodstuffs and raw materials, with the ultimate aim of making the Empire independent of the foreigner in that respect. (Hear, hear.) Preference, however, would not, he hoped, stop all fiscal arrangements. We should not be satisfied until we had a Preferential transport system between England and India and all the Dominions. (Hear, hear.) He was not thinking altogether of State-owned services, but rather of a system of State control, such as was agreed upon at the last Imperial Conference, which would regulate services between the countries of the Empire and, if necessary, secure by taxation the provision of the best connection possible. He wanted to see British goods carried in British ships between British countries at the lowest rates possible. (Cheers.) Other countries were doing it. He also wanted to see Preference in finance. (Hear, hear.) He would like to see the interest on Dominion loans, which were floated in London charged a lower rate of income-tax than was charged on moneys borrowed by foreign countries. (Hear, hear.) It might mean a little loss to the Treasury, but it would be more than made up by the fact that every million pounds borrowed in England by the Dominions increased the trade with England. (Cheers.)

COAL COMMISSION.

M.P.'S ALLEGED ADVICE.
DEFENCE OF THE OWNERS.

A sensation was caused at the last public-sitting of the Coal Commission, on June 14th, by Sir Adam Nimmo, who read a letter from the manager of the United Collieries Ltd., Glasgow, alleging that Mr. Duncan Graham, M.P., had made a speech to miners, in the course of which he advised them to do as little work as possible and wait until they got as much money as possible for their labour, and that there was no need for labour to be honest when the other side was so dishonest. Mr. Nimmo refused to accept the report as accurate without investigation, and urged that Mr. Graham should be called as a witness before the letter was accepted as evidence.

A printed statement by Mr. Leslie Scott, K.C., M.P., on behalf of the colliery owners and of the Mining Association of Great Britain was laid before the Commission. He contended that the speculative risk in providing, developing, and working coal had been greater than would have been taken under any other system. It had been the foundation of the great industrial development of the last hundred years, and, indeed, the very lifeblood of British sea power and commerce. The mining engineers of the United Kingdom were second to none. Great Britain had some of the best-equipped collieries in the way of safety and technical appliances in existence. British colliery proprietors had not neglected the march of science, but had taken advantage of all the progressive discoveries which engineers and scientists had made available. Royalty owners and colliery proprietors alike contended that nationalisation was "bad for the nation." They hoped that the Commission would not recommend it either for collieries or for royalties. If the Commission did recommend it, they hoped that Parliament would refuse to be guided by the Commission. But should nationalisation ultimately be achieved, the Commission would take a different view of the appropriate remedies for the present discontent. They are not entitled to say that they alone have a genuine sympathy with the aspirations of labour, or have more accurately interpreted them. The nation wants industrial peace; so does the large and silent majority of labour. The extract from the industry does not mean that the industry is out to destroy the whole basis of modern industry. We want reform; they want revolution. They claim that they have the masses of this nation behind them; we believe they are a minority.

Let it not be said that I or those for whom I appear, Mr. Scott continued, do not appreciate the new tendencies of the time; that we are reaction and conservative. We do appreciate the change, and we take a different view of the appropriate remedies for the present discontent. They are not entitled to say that they alone have a genuine sympathy with the aspirations of labour, or have more accurately interpreted them. The nation wants industrial peace; so does the large and silent majority of labour. The extract from the industry does not mean that the industry is out to destroy the whole basis of modern industry. We want reform; they want revolution. They claim that they have the masses of this nation behind them; we believe they are a minority.

That is the fundamental issue: whether this country is to be reconstructed by revolution or by the steady, constitutional method which the British nation has always preferred. The final verdict will be for the nation, and until that verdict has been delivered we cannot put in our good faith put forward our only constructive contributions on the lines which we are content with commending ourselves to the good sense of our people.

The advocates of a large and old-established institution, Mr. Scott contended, laboured under the disadvantage that it was not the subject of the institution which excited public attention. It was a diet and exceptional knowledge which they succeeded in obscuring the merits and advantages of the institution. Especially was that the case when those defects were skillfully advertised by the partisans of change. The advocates of nationalisation had studiously advertised certain exceptional lapses of the present system in the matters of housing and safety and health, until these had assumed wholly illegitimate proportions. They had made assertions, largely unsupported by evidence, which he could only describe as gratuitous slander on the owners and managers of mines. Such was the assertion of Mr. Webb that it had been found to prevent them from suggesting contradictory emphatically by independent observers such as Professor Haldane and Sir Richard Redmayne. Whether by accident or design, a totally wrong impression, a libellous impression, had been given to the public. The truth was that the conditions of the miners' calling were being improved for a political purpose. The danger was that by playing upon the public sympathy the advocates of nationalisation might be able to cajole the nation into an unwise step to which they could not otherwise be persuaded.

than set off by the fact that every million pounds borrowed in England by the Dominions increased the trade with England. (Cheers.)

AN EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATE.

Colonel Amery, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Massey for his address, said it was the duty of the State to review its policies from time to time, and however applicable the Cobden theories might have seemed in the circumstances in which they were propounded they were obsolete in the circumstances of the Empire to-day. The Empire was no longer the burden it was thought to be in Cobden's time; it was to-day a source of strength and meant not only trade but security. (Hear, hear.) It was to the mutual advantage of the different States of the Empire to-day to have Preference not only in tariffs, but in shipping, mail and telegraphic communications, and in financial arrangements. (Hear, hear.) He thought that we should also have a single rate of exchange within the Empire. (Hear, hear.) Again and again during the war Great Britain had been precluded from buying goods from one or other part of the Empire simply because of the exchange. There was no inherent reason why there should not be a permanent and stable rate of exchange within the Empire. (Hear, hear.) It should also be Imperial Preference in man-power and woman-power, which, if it were kept within the borders of the Empire, would be a source of Imperial strength. (Cheers.)

OUR LONDON LETTER.

LAUNCHING THE GREAT VICTORY LOAN.

SWORDS OF HONOUR FOR BEATTY AND HAIG.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, June 17th.

The new Loan—the "Victory Loan," as it is called—has been launched with a flourish of oratorical trumpets backed by page-advertisements and leading articles in the principal papers. I hear that Mr. Sydney Walton, Director of Publicity for the Loan, who is a journalist, and was formerly on "The North Mail" at Newcastle, has many new ideas for popularising the venture. One notion is that every household in the Kingdom should be canvassed for subscriptions. This will beat political canvassing at a General Election; no organised attempt of such magnitude has ever been made in this country hitherto. Other plans to ensure publicity include a big floral festival in Trafalgar-square in the course of the next few weeks, to be followed by similar festivals in different parts of the country. There will also be a systematic leaflet-dropping propaganda campaign from the air by dirigibles and planes.

PROSPECTS IN BRIEF.

The Loan is issued in two forms on the principle "You pay your money and take your choice." One is the Four-per-cent. Funding Loan, and the other the Four-per-cent. Victory Bonds.

In the case of the Funding Loan you pay £50 for each £100 of stock, and the £4 interest a year payable on each £50 is, of course, equal to 5 per cent. per annum. The stock can be sold at any time—but the Government must pay back £100 for every £50 in 1950, and it may do so at any time after 1950. Thus, investors get a 5 per cent. interest on their money, and their £50 capital accumulates to become worth £100, which in fact it must become in 1950, if not before.

In the case of the 4 per cent. Victory Bonds, you pay £35 for each £100, and you are given the chance of having the Bond drawn by lot and paid off at £100. The first drawing by lot takes place a year hence, when the equivalent of one Bond out of every 200 will be drawn. A larger proportion will be drawn as time passes, until in 1975 all the Bonds will have been drawn, giving the holders £100 for each £35. The prize of £15 may come next year or any later year.

Amounts as small as 25 can be invested in either issue through the Post Office and as little as £50 through any bank.

THE TWO ISSUES.

Some little surprise has been expressed that the Loan has been divided into two issues, each with a different name—Funding Loan, and Victory Bonds. The Chancellor, it is understood, would have preferred one name only, like the Victory Loan, but his financial experts advised him that this would have caused some confusion in future transactions if there had been two different issues with the same name. The decision to have two issues was made in order to fund as much of the floating debt as possible, and to provide for long-dated stock as well as for bonds with the annual drawing arrangement. There was the further point that trustees are not partial to securities which are subject to annual drawings, and no method has been discovered by which drawing can be applied to long-dated stock.

The main object of the Loan is to fund as much as possible of the immense volume of floating debt. An enormous floating debt engenders financial uncertainty and hinders the revival of trade; and Mr. Chamberlain's policy is to relieve the market of this incubus of floating debt and to place as much of it as may be in the hands of investors.

BEATTY AND HAIG IN THE CITY.

Nothing could have been further removed from pomp and circumstance than the visit of Admiral Beatty and Field-Marshal Haig to the Guildhall to receive the swords of honour and the Freedom of the City of London. For some reason known only to officialdom, no announcement was made beforehand of the interesting ceremony. The only hint to "the man in the street" that anything unusual was afoot was the stoppage of traffic in Cheap-side for half-an-hour; but there were no soldiers lining the pavement, hardly any flags, and people a street off scarcely knew what was happening.

The famous fighting chiefs arrived very quietly, motoring to the City direct from the presence of the King, who had invested them—also quietly and without ceremony, out of doors, in a quadrangle of Buckingham Palace—with the Order of Merit.

In accordance with custom, the scroll conferring the Freedom was presented in an ornate "gold box." The swords of honour are, as may be supposed, more ornamental than useful; too elaborate, in fact, to be worn even on State occasions. Each blade is beautifully embellished with various designs and the old motto *Palam qui meruit ferat* (let him bear the palm who has won it). More elaborate still are the scarabaei—blue for the sailor and dark red for the soldier—and the hilts, made of gold, studded with precious stones. Admiral Beatty's sword-hilt is the figure of Britannia and the crossed batons of his rank.

WANTED—A CITIZEN ARMY.

The most notable thing about the visit was Sir Douglas Haig's speech. As "a man who has seen enough of war to make me spend my utmost efforts to prevent its recurrence," he called upon the nation to establish "a strong Citizen Army on strong Territorial lines—an organisation that will ensure that every able-bodied citizen shall come forward when the next crisis comes, not as a willing, patriotic, but militarily ignorant volunteer, but as a trained man."

This is a hard saying for simple-minded folk who cherish the illusion that with a League of Nations in being wars will cease. Sir Douglas Haig's tremendous prestige gives unique authority to his views on military matters; and the leading papers are taking this passage in his address as a text to preach the need of national preparedness for war. Lord Roberts said the same thing over and over again before Armageddon, but his was as "the voice of one crying in the wilderness." It remains to be seen how far public opinion has changed since 1914.

BY THE SILVER SEA.

All England appears to have decided to go on holiday this Summer. The seaside resorts are crowded, and hotel and boarding-house proprietors are reaping a rich harvest. Accommodation is booked up till the middle of September, not merely in the more popular places but everywhere on the seaboard. Fabulous prices are asked for rooms, even as much as 30 guineas a week for a bedroom without meals. It has been suggested that officers and men recently demobilised with substantial gratuities are responsible for the rush to the sea and consequent increase in charges. But this is not convincing. The true explanation is that the war-time rich are devoting themselves to pleasure regardless of expense in an "eat, drink, and be merry for to-morrow we die" frame of mind.

THE FOOD SITUATION.

People's minds are disturbed at published statements that a shortage of essential food-stuffs may be expected next winter. We are threatened with a general scramble for food in the world's markets by every country, including the Central Empires.

To minimise the inevitable hardships that must follow from this fierce competition for food it is urged that the Ministry of Food here should be maintained. By this means alone can the profiteers in our midst be held in check. Already the staff of the Ministry has been reduced, and many articles of food have been "decontrolled"; but, in view of the uncertainty as to supplies a few months hence, it is understood that the Food Controller has resolved to mark time, as they say in the Army, and await developments.

INCREASE OF 100 PER CENT.

Meanwhile prices are soaring. Practically everything for the table costs 100 or 150 per cent. more than in pre-war days. Eggs are 4d. each, and traders blindly assure us they will be 5d. by the Autumn and 6d. at Christmas. Mergarine has been 8d., and is advancing to 1s. 6d. These items are simply mentioned by way of illustration. The loaf at 9d. is kept at that figure by a system of subsidies which absorb 40 millions a year. Meat is controlled; but it appears from the recent report of the Committee on Trusts that Great Britain and the Continent as well as the United States are in the grip of the American Meat Trusts, who have thrust their tentacles, octopus-like, into other foods besides meat, including eggs, cheese, fish, edible oils, and many other things.

It may be taken for granted that with food rising in price we shall see further demands on the part of Labour for more wages to meet the increased cost of living.

A DESCENDANT OF CONFUCIUS.

The Paris Press has taken to its emotional heart, Mr. Kung Tsung-tsu, described as a lineal descendant of Confucius, who has been in Paris protesting against the decision of the "Big Five" in the Shantung question. The journalist's descendant can be traced through 75 generations has immensely impressed the French, and the papers have certainly given him and his cause the most generous measure of publicity. He made his first public appearance at a dinner in the gilded surroundings of the Cercle de la France, when, according to the journalist present, "the refinement of his features, the pink tinge in his cheeks, and the tone of his voice aroused general admiration."

He pointed out that equality, fraternity, good-will, and justice, supposed to be the watchwords of the French, were preached by Confucius two thousand years ago; and coming from generalities to the particular case of Shantung he said that the Japanese controlled the trade between there and foreign countries; it would be a violation of the doctrine of the "Open door." He added with conviction that the people of Shantung would never submit to Japanese domination.

One of Mr. Kung's French hearers wittily remarked at the close of his speech that he "had all the arguments on his side except the guns!"—G.B.

SHIPBUILDING ACTIVITY IN JAPAN.

REPORTED ORDERS FROM FRANCE.

With the improvement in the shipping market the shipbuilding industry has become active and some shipping concerns have ordered new steamers from the shipyards. The *Japan Advertiser* states that the French proposal to buy or to build ships in Japan is receiving renewed attention, and it is reported that negotiations are now being held with several shipyards.

A few months ago the leading Japanese shipbuilders, hearing that France had ordered a large amount of tonnage from Great Britain and the United States, attempted to undertake a French order. At that time the shipping trade was greatly depressed owing to the termination of the war, and the object of the Japanese shipbuilders was to enliven the shipbuilding industry by undertaking a large French order. They submitted particulars as to their building capacity and the terms on which they were prepared to build steamers for France. This offer was not, however, accepted.

In the meantime the shipping market had begun to improve, and offers to buy Japanese vessels were received from Great Britain, America, and other countries. There was no more talk regarding the French order for Japanese tonnage, but the opinion is expressed in shipping circles in Japan that France is really in need of Japanese tonnage and that she was only biding her time. As a matter of fact, two Japanese vessels were subsequently sold to France through private channels, and a French order to Japanese shipbuilders is now being talked of again.

Japanese shipbuilders say that it is difficult to accept any new orders before the end of the year. They already have their hands full with the construction of vessels for America and of those to be offered to the Kokuai-Kisha Kaisha. When they say, however, that no foreign orders can be accepted until next year, unless special terms are offered upon regard to prices, they apparently show their hand. The prices now quoted are from ¥400 to ¥450 for vessels of the large type.

THE RICE RIOTS.

POLICE STONED AT YAU MATI.

The proclamation issued by the Government yesterday morning that they were taking over the control of rice, which would be retailed at a lower rate, has had a soothing effect on the minds of the poorer classes in Hongkong. Consequently, although a feeling of unrest still prevails, there were no scenes of violence yesterday, except at the Western market, which was attacked by a large mob under the impression that a large quantity of rice had been stored there.

A party of constables dispersed the crowd before any damage was committed. Several arrests were made, the men being taken to the Central Police station and locked up in cells.

The rioting in Yau mati on Sunday continued for about eight hours, and assumed serious proportions towards the end. A number of rice stores were attacked by an infuriated crowd, and when the Police arrived the crowd adopted a threatening attitude. One man shouted, "Stone the Police." This advice was immediately accepted by the crowd, who at once commenced throwing stones of all sizes. The Police fired into the air, and this had the effect of cowering the crowd who sought the first opportunity to escape. Several men, including two constables, are reported to have been somewhat seriously injured.

Spasmodic attempts were made till 11 p.m. to break into stores, and stout resistance was offered by the proprietors. The Police took several of the culprits into custody and they will be produced at the Magistracy to-day.

A gang of about 500 strong attacked the rice stores at Shaukwan, on Sunday. As briefly reported in our last issue, and, but for the timely interference of the Police, matters would have culminated in the shedding of blood. As it was, one man attempted to attack a constable and in the struggle a revolver shot was fired and penetrated the man's wrist.

AT THE POLICE COURTS. Both docks at the Magistracy, yesterday, were filled with rioters who had been arrested on charges of stealing and behaving in a disorderly manner.

The spectators' seats were filled with sympathising coolies, while others crowded round the doors.

The first case heard was that in which two Chinese were charged with disorderly conduct in Wanchai.

Sergeant Cockle stated that at 11.45 a.m. on Sunday he received a telephone call that rice riots were taking place on the Praya East. He informed Inspector Kent, and went to the place with a party of constables. On arrival he saw a large crowd trying to break open the door of No. 91, Praya East. As soon as the crowd espied the Police they started to scatter. As Inspector Kent walked towards the crowd one of the defendants shouted: "Strike the Inspector." The cry was taken up by about 400 coolies. As the man seemed to be the leader of the gang, witness arrested him, whereupon he tried to strike witness, who struck him on the mouth. Another man, also, was arrested, and the two were taken to the Police station.

Inspector Kent stated that a few minutes later a crowd looted a house just near the Police station.

Sergeant Cockle: The majority of the rioters were coolies.

Mr. Orme: Are these people suffering more than the others? Do you think they had sufficient provocation?—Sergeant Cockle: Owing to the typhoon the men are out of work.

Mr. Orme: They have no work and they have no money?—Sergeant Cockle: Even when they do get work they only earn about 30 or 40 cents a day.

Mr. Orme: Do the coolies get rice to eat now?—Sergeant Cockle: I don't know.

Inspector Kent stated that so far everything was quiet. There was no trouble at night. He had got ten men from the Central Station to assist him, as he had not sufficient men to cope with the trouble. If the rioters had commenced an attack on the Police—there were only two of them in the morning—the latter would have been wiped out.

Defendants who denied the theft were each imprisoned for a week.

One man was charged with stealing a drawer containing money while the riots were in progress.

The evidence was to the effect that the man was seen carrying the drawer away by the master of the store, who arrested him.

A Chinese constable asserted that he arrested the man.

As the evidence was contradictory, Mr. Orme warned defendant and discharged him.

The case of the man who was shot at Shaukwan was discussed. The man has been arrested on a charge of riotous behaviour.

Mr. Orme enquired whether the policeman had any authority to shoot at the crowd.

Inspector Angus replied that in his opinion the constable was justified in acting as he did in the case of an emergency. The wounded man attempted to wrest the revolver from the constable's hand, and in the struggle the weapon went off.

Mr. Orme: You must not force your opinion on this Court. I am here to decide justification.

Inspector Angus: Anyway, he could not act otherwise than he did.

The case was remanded as the wounded man is in hospital.

Eight Chinese pleaded guilty to being in unlawful possession of a quantity of rice, stolen from Nullah Lane.

Defendants, who were emaciated-looking individuals, stated that they were hungry and, seeing the rice on the floor, they picked it up.

Mr. Orme fined each defendant \$5, with the alternative of ten days' hard labour.

Six Chinese were charged with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of rice.

It appeared that about 300 coolies mobbed a shop, No. 18, Hillier Street, and stole 30 piculs of rice, 25 of which were recovered.

A detective stated that the crowd attempted to stone him.

Inspector Brazil informed Mr. Lindell that the C.S.P. had asked that the men be dealt with leniently.

Mr. Lindell: You tell me that the C.S.P. does not want these men charged?—Inspector Brazil: It is because they are more or less hungry people who tried to get something to eat. A proclamation has been issued this morning to the effect that the price of rice has been reduced. It is best to make it known in Court and spread the news as much as possible.

Mr. Lindell (to defendants): I know that the price of rice is very high, and that it is very hard on the poor population of this Colony. At the same time it is not right for you to take the law into your own hands. Disturbances of this kind cannot be allowed. The Government has now fixed the price of rice, and you can purchase low grade rice at \$12 to \$13 a picul; middle grade rice at \$15; and first grade rice at \$21. I look upon your offence as a very serious one. The first two defendants will go to prison for 14 days each, the third and fourth for seven days, and the fifth and sixth for ten days.

Two Chinese charged with stealing rice at West Point were fined \$7 each.

It is stated that four coolies who were engaged to carry 27 piculs of rice to a wharf from a Chinese godown disappeared with it.

Yesterday morning H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, paid a visit to a number of the larger rice-shops in the vicinity of the Western Market. He was met there by Mr. R. O. Hutchison (the Rice Controller), the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, C.S.P., and Chief Inspector Kerr. H.E. made enquiries generally as to the situation, explained the Government scheme of relief, and said the Government expected the fullest co-operation of all the Chinese dealers in grappling with the present disturbing state of affairs.

AN UNPROVED CASE.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, Mr. N. White, Steward of the Hongkong Hotel, charged a Chinese with assault.

Complainant stated that he engaged a chair at the entrance to the Hongkong Hotel to take him to No. 27, Bellillon Terrace, and while the chair was proceeding along Conduit Road he felt as if it was being pressed down to the ground. He heard sounds of an argument and, on looking out, saw defendant holding on to the chair. Fearing that defendant intended to commit a highway robbery he struck him on the eye, whereupon another man and the two chair coolies ran away.

Cross-examined by the Police Sergeant, who was prosecuting, witness denied saying at the Police station that defendant seized his wrist.

The Sergeant stated that when witness brought defendant to the Police station he (witness) was in an excited condition and held a revolver in one hand and a police-whistle in the other.

Defendant stated that he was an employee of Sir Paul Chater's, and was on his way to Bridger Street with a friend when one of the chair coolies asked him the way to a certain road. He was unable to furnish the information, whereupon complainant assaulted him.

This evidence was corroborated by the two chair coolies.

Mr. Lindell, in discharging defendant, stated that even if he seized hold of complainant's chair it was not done with any evil intention.

THE LICENSING BOARD.
LICENCE GRANTED FOR REFUSE BAY HOTEL.

A meeting of the Licensing Board was held, yesterday afternoon, in the Council Chamber, the Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher (Acting Colonial Secretary) presiding. The others present were the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. C. Mel. Messer, O.B.E., the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., Messrs. A. Shelton, Hooper, P. Perry Smith and A. Mackenzie, with Mr. G. A. Woodcock, (Secretary).

The meeting first considered an application from Mr. J. H. Taggart, of the Hongkong Hotel, for a full publican's licence for the new Refuse Bay Hotel now in process of construction. All the members except one having intimated their approval of the grant of a full licence, Mr. Taggart was called in.

Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, for the applicant, mentioned that his client had held a licence for 10 years without any complaint from the Police. The licence he now asked for was from October 1st and

had been guaranteed by very influential gentlemen, among whom were Mr. F. Maitland and Sir Ellis Kadorie. Though it was the intention of the Hotel to sell intoxicating liquors separately, it was not proposed to have a bar. He pointed out that there was no other place on that side of the Island where intoxicating drinks could be obtained except the Golf Club pavilion at Deepwater Bay, and this, of course, was limited to members. Anything less than a full licence would be inadequate. There were, of course, ways and means of getting out an adjunct licence, but a Hotel with a reputation such as possessed by the Hongkong Hotel could never descend to such subterfuges. With an adjunct licence it would not be possible to serve liquor except with meals, and they would realise that most of those who went over to Refuse Bay would do so with their families, for bathing, and would not want to have a meal imposed upon them. A large section of the visitors would be out for enjoyment and it would be hard on them if they were not able to obtain a whisky and soda or a glass of beer without having a meal with the drink. He thought he should mention that the scheme was worthy of support from the Licensing Board or any other Board as the Hongkong Hotel Company were pioneers who had spent a large sum of money to open up a portion of the island which they all hoped, would assist in solving the housing problem in the Colony. The present Hongkong Hotel licence was held in the name of Mr. Beaupaire, and it was intended to keep it in his name, Mr. Taggart applying for the licence at Refuse Bay.

Mr. Alabaster asked if Mr. Taggart intended to live on the premises.

Mr. Shenton replied in the affirmative. The Chairman supposed that, in making the statement that the Hotel did not intend to have a bar, Mr. Shenton did not want any stipulation on the licence to that effect.

Mr. Shenton said they were asking for a licence without any stipulation whatever.

The Board unanimously agreed to the granting of a full licence.

THE NOMURA HOTEL.

An application was received from the proprietor of the Nomura Hotel for the transfer of his licence to his new premises, No. 66, Connaught Road.

The applicant said that his landlord took over his previous premises and he was forced to move about a month ago. He had done no business since then.

The Chairman asked what were the duties of the females in the Hotel.

The applicant replied that all he had now were waitresses. If his licence were renewed he intended to get down some singing girls.

The Board approved the application and decided that the proper time to consider its cancellation would be at the annual meeting of the Board.

There being no further business, the meeting terminated.

WALES AND THE ROYAL ARMS.

A representative meeting was held at the City Hall, Cardiff, recently, with a view to reuniting the movement which was held up owing to the war to secure the representation of Wales on the Royal Arms and on the coins of the United Kingdom.

The Lord Mayor (Mr. A. C. Kirk) presided. After discussion it was agreed to call a Welsh national conference of all municipal and county authorities, Lords, Lieutenants, Welsh members of Parliament, and the professors of the University Colleges of Aberystwyth, Bangor, and Cardiff.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE HIS HONOUR THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR WILLIAM REES DAVIES, K.C.).]

THE FIRST STREET MURDER.

Chit Chi was indicted for the murder of a Chinese named Chan Sang, with several aliases, at First Street, in the early hours of June 9th.

The Crown Solicitor prosecuted, and the prisoner was defended by Mr. R. E. Bellion, who was instructed by Mr. Leo d'Almada.

The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. T. Arnott, J. W. Stackhouse, G. Ringnald, H. W. Ramsey, A. Tavaras, R. D. Baptista, and Yeung No.

The Crown Solicitor said that the deceased, his wife, and two children and the prisoner lived on the first floor of No. 47, First Street. On the morning of June 9th, at about 6 o'clock, a woman living in a cubicle adjoining the deceased's house heard cries of "Save life!" She recognised the voice as that of the deceased. She went into the room occupied by the deceased and found him lying on the floor with his intestines hanging out and a large cut in his stomach. She immediately went out and found the wife of the deceased, and brought her to the house. The police were also sent for. Two coolies who lived on the first floor in the same house went out in the early morning to West Point and, on their way back, when close to the house, they met the deceased in First Street. After they had gone to the quarters she heard the cries of "Save life!" and went to the deceased's room, where she found the deceased in the condition stated. The prisoner was arrested in Hongkong on the evening of June 9th.

The defence was a denial of the murder. It was pointed out that the man had ample time to get out of the Colony during the 12 hours which elapsed between the time he was supposed to have committed the murder and the time of his arrest.

The jury, after deliberating for 50 minutes, brought in a divided verdict: 3 for "Not guilty," and 2 for "Guilty."

His Lordship said it was necessary for the jury to be unanimous one way or the other, in a capital charge, for action to be taken.

The jury talked over the matter again and brought in a unanimous verdict of "not guilty." The prisoner was accordingly unseparated.

COMPANY MEETING.

UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LTD.

The annual general meeting of the above Company was held in the offices of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., yesterday, the Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell presiding. The others present were Mr. G. Morton Smith (Director) and Mr. G. Edwards (Secretary).

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—The result of the year's working, I feel sure, you will consider satisfactory. Including \$10,501.09 brought forward from last account, there is an amount of \$72,534.43 available for distribution, and I trust you will approve the allocation recommended in the report.

Certain exceptional circumstances contributed towards this result and it is, therefore, recommended that \$20,000 should be set aside towards an equalisation of dividend fund.

As probably all shareholders in the Colony are aware, since our last meeting your General Managers decided that it was essential to build our own godowns. We were fortunate in acquiring the necessary land at Tai-kok-tai on reasonable terms, and I am pleased to say we are now the owners of up-to-date godown accommodation, with a water-frontage just inside the new typhoon refuge that enables us to load and discharge our lighters, etc., in all weathers.

Our stocks have, as usual, been carefully checked by the Superintendents, and liberal allowances made for depreciation.

The report and statement of accounts were adopted on the proposition of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. G. Edwards.

Mr. F. Maitland was re-appointed auditor, at a remuneration of \$300 per annum.

The Chairman announced that dividend warrants were ready and could be obtained on application at the office. The meeting then terminated.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Flavoury desserts and Meats for August Menus—

ARMOUR'S canned MEATS, etc.

Luncheon Beef per tin	90 cts.	Ham Loaf per tin	40 cts.
Chili con Carne " "	25 cts.	Veal " "	40 cts.
Pigs' Feet " "	30 cts.	Beef " "	40 cts.
Bologna Sausage " "	60 cts.	Brisket of Beef " "	90 cts.
Liver " "	70 cts.	Tripe " "	60 cts.
Spaghetti & Chili " "	25 cts.	Sandwich	
		Dainties " "	35 cts.

HORS D'OEUVRE

Milan Salami Sausage per lb.	\$1.
Mortadella " "	\$1.20
Summer " "	\$1.

FRUITS

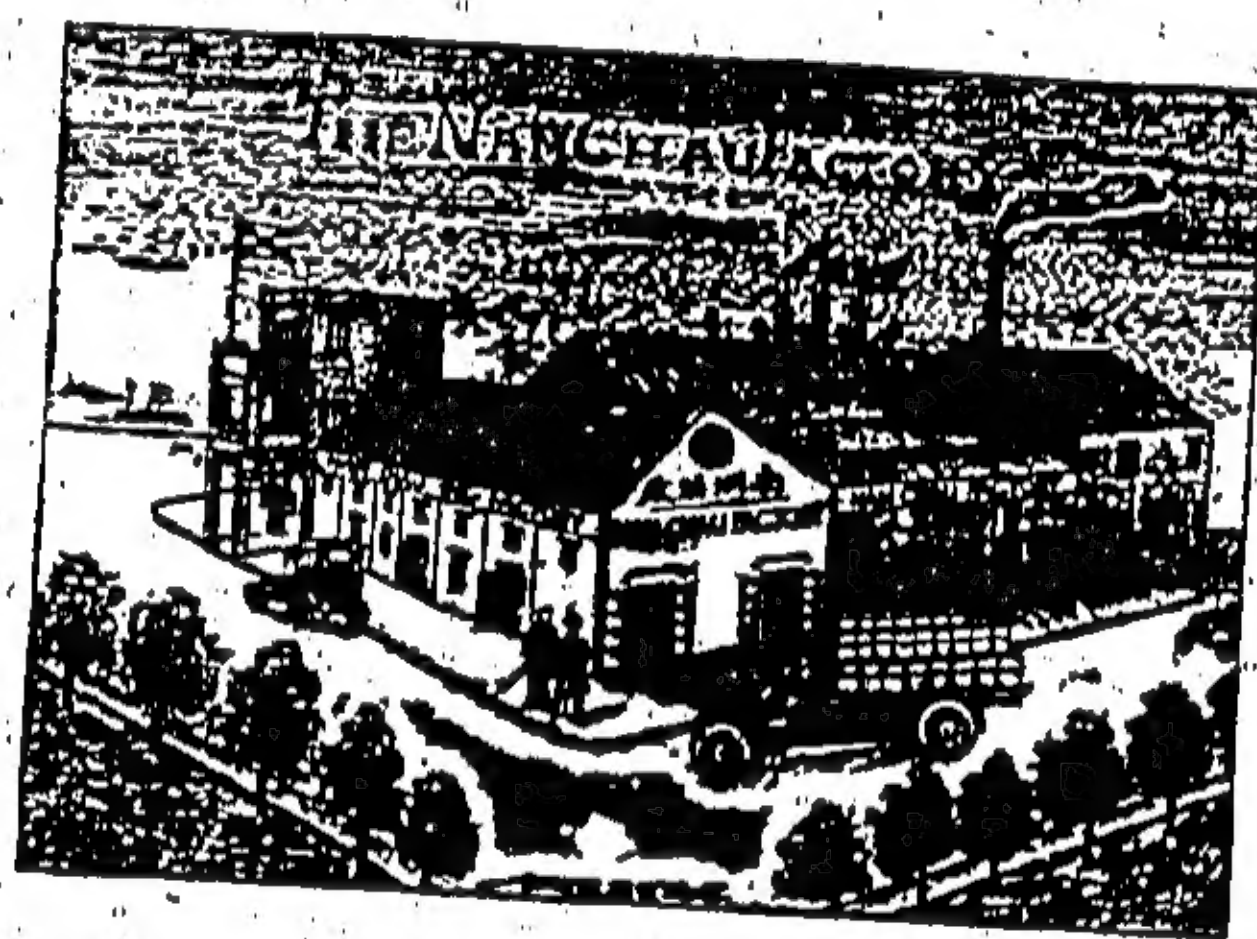
Apricots... per tin	55 cts.	White Cherries per tin	70 cts.
Bartlett Pears " "	60 cts.	Cling Peaches " "	60 cts.
Egg Plums " "	50 cts.	Greengages " "	50 cts.

TONGUES

Ox Tongues in tins	\$1.50 1.75 2.25 2.75 each.
" " Glass...	\$2.50 each.

Lamb and Lunch Tongues 90 cts. per tin.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.



IMPORTANT NOTICE.

IN Manufactures the most Important Point is Improvement, and in Dietetics Cleanliness. Science always insists on these Maxims.

Groundnut or Peanut Oil can be used as a substitute for Olive Oil, Butter or Lard, but when Slightly Dirty it is injurious to health.

In China, by the Ordinary Methods of Extraction, Dirt and Dust are not guarded against. Our Method shows a great advance. By the use of New Machinery and New Methods Scrupulous Cleanliness is Assured.

Our Machinery during the Process Filters the Oil, while our Factory is Free from Dust. Our Oil is Clear, Sweet and Fragrant; and Compares most favourably with other Oils used for Culinary purposes: there is no residue.

Prices are moderate so as to induce new business. Analysis is always given before Shipment to Foreign Countries.

NAM CHAU OIL FACTORY,

Office:—No. 28, Connaught Road West, HONGKONG.
Factory:—No. 28, Kwei Lin Street, SAMSHUPO.
This Sole Proprietorship of this concern belongs entirely to a Chinese Citizen.

[209]

Powell Ltd.
TELEPHONE 346
Have a good assortment of
GENTLEMEN'S RAINCOATS
including
MATTAMAU \$15.00 each.
SILK OILSKINS & SOU'WESTERS.
WATERPROOF TWEEDS
LIGHT IN WEIGHT. SMART IN APPEARANCE.
UMBRELLAS
We have just unpacked a selection of Umbrellas covered in good quality Silks on natural Sticks.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO. LTD.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of NINE Pence per Share on account of the year 1918 has been declared. The DIVIDEND will be payable on and after MONDAY, the 25th day of August, 1919, to Shareholders on the Register on MONDAY, the 11th day of August, 1919, and will be paid to Shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at the exchange rate of 3/6 per Dollar. By Order of the Board.
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary. [1043]
Hongkong, July 25th, 1919.

FINAL NOTICE.

IN the matter of the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act 1918, and in the matter of the DRESNER BANK (London Branch), Whereas by an Order made by the Board of Trade dated 15th July, 1918, under the provisions of the above mentioned Act, the Business carried on in the United Kingdom of the above named DRESNER BANK (London Branch), was ordered to be wound up. Notice is hereby given that any persons claiming to be Creditors of the said Branch who have not already sent in their names, are requested to send their full names, addresses and descriptions with full particulars of their debts or claims, by post, to HAROLD DEVAUX BROTHAM, Senior Official Receiver of the County of London, W.C. & ENGLAND, (the Controller appointed by the said Order), on or before the 1st November, 1919. If they fail to do so their claims will be excluded from any dividends hereafter to be paid. Dated this 15th day of May, 1919.
H. BROTHAM,
Senior Official Receiver and Controller of the DRESNER BANK (London Branch). [105]

AGENCY WANTED.

RAW SILK for LYONS. Old and serious firm desires to act as Agent for Firm of CANTON and SHANGHAI Raw Silk Exporters. Very good connections. Highest references and guarantees (Hongkong and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION and others).
MUGGIANI & BERTHOLON,
14, Rue Desirée, Lyon. [1028]

TO LET—1st of August.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS with or without board.
Apply—Box 1028, Office, "Daily Press" Office. [1028]

TO LET.

NO. 104, TEN FRAK, 4-Regiment House at the Peak.
Apply to—PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING. [1023]

TO LET.

FURNISHED at the Peak, No. 4, Stewart Terrace.
Apply—H. E. POLLOCK, Supreme Court. [1027]

TO LET.

FURNISHED for 18 months, No. 87, TEN FRAK (No. 1 Stewart Terrace) containing 2 Bedrooms and Bathrooms, Hot and Cold Water, Dining Room, Living Room, Drawing Room, Sitting Room and Usual Offices and Servants' Quarters, also Large Garden. Possession July 15th.
Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings. [81]

THE PEAK.

FOR SALE. A FIVE-ROOMED Residence.
For particulars apply to—"XYZ," Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1034]

G. A. R.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS, with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 8 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily, at the PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1918. Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

WAI KEE

FLAG AND RAILMAKER.
No. 123, Des Vaux Road Central, Top Floor, HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1232.

INTIMATIONS

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending June 30th, 1919, will be payable on MONDAY, JULY 29th, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, July 19th, to MONDAY, July 29th, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered. By Order of the Board of Directors.
A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary to the Company.
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD., General Agents for the Company.
West Point Building Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, July 25th, 1919. [104]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF THREE AND HALF DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending June 30th, 1919, will be payable on MONDAY, JULY 29th, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, July 19th, to MONDAY, July 29th, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered. By Order of the Board of Directors.
A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.
Hongkong, July 25th, 1919. [1043]

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF FOUR DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending June 30th, 1919, will be payable on MONDAY, JULY 29th, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, July 19th, to MONDAY, July 29th, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered. By Order of the Board of Directors.
A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary to the Company.
Hongkong, July 25th, 1919. [1048]

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR per Share for the six months ending June 30th, 1919, will be payable on TUESDAY, AUGUST 5th, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, July 30th, to TUESDAY, August 5th, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered. By Order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN ARNOLD, Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, July 25th, 1919. [1025]

SHELL TRANSPORT AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been requested by the above Company to announce that new shares will be issued at par to shareholders on the 18th June, 1919, in the proportion of ONE new share for every TWO old shares. Holders of SHARES not later than the 9th August, 1919, accompanied by payment of the equivalent of 21 Sterling for each new share claimed, with their Bankers who will stamp the warrants on the face thereof with the words "RIGHTS CLAIMED 1919." Registered shareholders should pay to their Bankers the equivalent of 21 Sterling for each new share claimed, not later than the 9th August, 1919. For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, N. J. STARR, Chief Manager. [1034]
Hongkong, July 25th, 1919.

AMUSEMENT CONCERN FOR SALE.

Known as THE LUNA PARK.
A BIG MONEY-MAKING PROPOSITION.
Formerly run by Mr. BERN.

CONSISTING of a Modern Carousel or Merry-Go-Round to carry Sixty-four persons, including Automatic Organ worked by Electricity, Ocean or Circling Wave with Organ and Motor, Joy Wheel with Motor and Magneto, Base Ball or Doll Hitting Amusement show, Dart Gallery, Laughing Gallery of Quaint Mirrors with Automatic Electrically worked Piano, Shooting Gallery with set of diverse Targets, Punching or Strength Testing Machine, One Marshall and a Gun and Tent.
The Above is to be seen in Singapore and to be sold as a whole for immediate delivery.
Price \$50,000 or nearest Offer.
Offers and Applications for full particulars to be addressed to TAN CHENG KEE & COMPANY, 67, Waterloo Street, Singapore. [1039]

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, July to December, 1918.
With Index, Price \$7.50.
On Sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS Office.

INTIMATIONS

A. G. DA ROCHA, AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2931.
FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (TUESDAY), July 29th, 1919, at 2.15 P.M., at his Sales Room, A QUANTITY OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS & EFFECTS AND
10 doz. French Tobacco Pipes.
3 doz. Cigarette Pipes.
30 cases Medoc Claret, 12 Lalande and Co.
25 cases Turkey's Whisky, 12 years old.
30 doz. Playing Cards.
57 cases Heni Martin Brandy.
10 cases Red Port.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
Hongkong, July 24th, 1919.

A. G. DA ROCHA, AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2931.
FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (TUESDAY), July 29th, 1919, at 2.30 P.M., at his Sales Room, A QUANTITY OF STEEL WIRE ROPES, of best quality and specially made 6 strands of Wire, each coil 120 fathoms—
Size—3 1/4" 3 coils.
" 3 1/2" 5 " 31/2" 4 " 3 3/4" 7 "
The above Cables will be found very useful for stevedores and dockyards.
Terms:—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, July 25th, 1919.

A. G. DA ROCHA, AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2931.
FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, July 27th, 1919, at 2.15 P.M., at his Sales Room, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.
Wardrobes, Desks, Chairs, Chest of Drawers, Dressing Tables, Bookcases, Arm-chairs, Curioes, Crockery and Glassware, Brass Ornaments, Vases, Pictures, Ice Boxes, Bedsteads, Clocks, Typewriters, Overmantels, Sideboards, Napkins, Table Cloths, Hat Stands and a long line of Sundries.
Terms:—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, July 24th, 1919.

A. G. DA ROCHA, AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2931.
FAVOURED with instructions from H. F. O. CARRUTHERS, Esq., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, August 1st, 1919, at 1.30 P.M., at No. 6, Morrison Hill, EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Comprising—
Blackwood Furniture, Iron Bedsteads, Tables, Carpets and Rugs, Brass Fenders, Overmantels, Brass Ornaments, Sofas, Easy Chairs, Occasional Table, extension Dining Table, Bevelled Mirror, Wardrobes, Hat Stands, Dining Chairs, Silver Ware Cabinet, Teak Bookcase, Dinner Crockery, Glassware, Clock, Marble-top Wash-stand, Bed Sheets, Stove, Cutlery, Toilet, "Set" Electric Reading Lamp, Cabinet, Sideboards and a long line of Sundries.
Catalogue will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, July 24th, 1919. [1048]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS of LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMSTERDAM, COLOMBIA, and SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer "DILWARA" carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port about JULY 30th, 1919, taking Cargo for the above Ports. Passenger accommodation in the connecting vessel, S.S. NANKIN for MARSEILLES and LONDON secured before departure from Hongkong.
Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to the Bombay and there transhipped to the mail-carrying Steamer for Marseilles and London.
Passage will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.
For further particulars, sailing dates, etc., Apply to—MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, P. & O. S. N. Co.
Post Box 112, 21, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong.

INTIMATION

During the hot

weather

you will find

WATSON'S HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA

The most refreshing

and

invigorating addition

to your

bath.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

TEL. 18

[12]

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. C. A. DA ROCHA desires to thank his numerous relatives and friends for the many kind expressions of sympathy and floral tributes received in his recent sad bereavement. [1042]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, Des Vaux Road, C. LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 29TH, 1919.

THE RICE RIOTS.

That the food-problem amongst the poorer classes of Chinese is becoming acute has been made evident by the disturbances with which the Police have been called upon to deal during the week-end. It is to be feared that the measures taken by the Government, though brought into operation several days earlier than was expected, will not meet the situation adequately. Under the system of control which started yesterday, rice is to be retailed at the rate per picul of \$21 for No. 1 quality, \$15 for No. 2 quality, and \$12.50 for No. 3 quality. These prices represent a tremendous advance upon those current a few months back, and so far as we are able to ascertain, do not give much comfort to those whom they are designed to benefit. If we eliminate from consideration the two higher grades as affecting those sections of the community who are in comparatively comfortable circumstances, we find that the coolie is still left with the alternative of going hungry or of stealing. A coolie, for instance, earns little more than 30 cents a day. In ordinary circumstances he can buy the food he needs to sustain him in his laborious work for between 20 and 25 cents a day, but at the present time he must either pay double that sum—which, of course, is impossible—or rest content with half satisfying his requirements. Unless some more heroic method of dealing with the problem can be devised than that which has been adopted a recurrence of trouble is to be expected, for, as the situation in Europe has shown, famished men become desperate. The reduction of \$2.50 per picul may be as much as the Government can effect at the moment, but it is to be hoped that when they have ascertained from the books of the dealers the stocks held in the Colony, the prices paid for them, and the commitments in respect of them, something more drastic will be done. Apparently the Committee appointed to control food prices has not been invited to co-operate with the Rice Controller, although their business knowledge should be of assistance to him. The statement has been made that the Government were warned to take steps in anticipation of the present situation "several months ago," when good rice could be bought for \$8 a picul, but other counsels prevailed. We are more concerned, however, with the possibilities of the present and the future than with any neglected opportunities of the past. The export from Saigon is being steadily curtailed from month to month, and this, of course, has the effect of driving up prices. In view of the friendly relations subsisting between the French and the British, we should have thought that the authorities in the neighbouring Colony might be induced to come to our rescue by granting facilities for the purchase of rice by the Hongkong Government direct from the producer instead of through the limited number of firms possessing export permits. The authorities in Kwangtung, also, might help, seeing that the majority of those who are suffering from the dearth belong to that province. In view of the shortage in India, Ceylon and British Malaya, and the restriction of export from China, Siam and Indo-China it may be prudent to conserve such local stocks as are now available. The regulated sale will enable the shop-keepers to form a fairly accurate judgment of the actual requirements of the consumers and prepare them for the introduction of rationing, if that system should ultimately become necessary here as in Ceylon and the Federated Malay States. Meanwhile, there would seem to be ample scope for philanthropic effort. The weather which has been experienced during the past few days has deprived many of the labouring classes of the opportunity of earning money, and, at best, their circumstances preclude them from making provision for "a rainy day." In the Straits Settlements the wealthier Chinese banded themselves together to relieve the distress of their poorer compatriots. Their example might well be followed in Hongkong.

One case of enteric fever was reported in the Colony on Saturday.

A violent earthquake tremor was felt in Swatow on July 25th, but no damage resulted.

An accountant of a Chinese firm has been arrested by the Police on a charge of embezzling \$5,000.

An interim dividend of 8d. a share will be payable to the shareholders of the Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd., on August 25th.

A Chinese woman has been arrested on a charge of manslaughter. It appears she gave some white powder to a child, who died a few minutes after swallowing it.

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. have received a telegram from their Swatow office to the effect that one of their assistants, Mr. V. A. Maunders, was drowned, on Saturday, while bathing.

The Sai Hing S.S. Co.'s passenger steamer *Yanming* was pirated on the West River, on Friday afternoon, by 18 armed Chinese, who stole cargo, jewellery, and money to the value of \$10,000. The piracy was reported in Hongkong by Capt. Williams, of the *Tai Ming*.

Mr. D. Tolan was absent yesterday morning when his name was called in the Supreme Court for service on the jury in a murder case. When he appeared about half-an-hour late, his excuse was that he had been so busy he could not possibly get away from his office. The Chief Justice imposed a fine of \$10.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams have been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—
4.30 p.m., July 29th.
Typhoon in about 115 deg. Long E. and 17 deg. Lat. N., moving West.
Cyclone or typhoon, E. of Northern Luzon, less than 300 miles distant, moving W.N.W.
Cyclone or typhoon, E. of Guam, direction unknown.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH RUSSIA'S AGENCY.]

CHINA MAY SIGN THE GERMAN TREATY.

Paris, July 23rd

A Havas message says:—
A strong possibility prevails that China will sign the German Treaty, in return for which the Japanese Peace Mission in Paris will make public the oral agreement made at time of the Chinese settlement, announcing the date upon which Japan agrees to restore Chinese political rights in the Shantung Peninsula.

China has already made known her decision to sign the Austrian Treaty.

JAPAN AND THE RACIAL EQUALITY AMENDMENT.

Paris, July 23rd.

A Havas message says:—
The Press Bureau states that the Japanese Peace Delegation contradicts the statement that the decision regarding the settlement of the Shantung question depended on the Japanese amendment to the Covenant of the League of Nations, regarding racial equality, as the discussion on the Racial Clause had practically closed in April, long before the Kiaochow question came before the Council of Four.

CANTON NEWS.

July 28th.

THE CIVIL GOVERNORSHIP.
It is believed that the question of the Civil Governorship will be settled shortly. The Committee of the General Chamber of Commerce have recommended Lung Kin-chang for the office. Although various candidates are being recommended the authorities will pay no regard to them, as they have already decided upon their nominee.

THREATENED ATTACK ON KWANGSI.
Besides the report of the threatened attack on Kwangsi by the Yunnan troops, disturbances are reported to have been created by the Mintz on the Kwangsi borders. Several districts are being occupied by these wild people, who are supported by the Yunnan and Kweichow troops. General Luk Wing-sing has wired to the Tsuchun Mok Wing-sun, to send troops to Kwangsi at once, as certain places are being besieged. The Tsuchun has, accordingly, ordered the Kwangsi leaders to send 20 battalions of Kwangsi troops as soon as possible.

PIRACY.
The S.S. *Nanning*, which runs between Canton and Wuchow, was pirated by a gang of about 300 pirates, shortly after she had left Wuchow on the 25th inst. All the passengers were subjected to a close search, and their goods carried away. The ship returned to Wuchow with the passengers, and reported the matter to the local authorities. The loss is estimated at more than \$10,000, as the ship contained valuable cargo.

PEKING CABLE NEWS.

Luk Ching-chang has reported that China will be allowed to join the League of Nations if she becomes re-united, so the Shanghai Conference must be resumed at once. Luk added that Japan has agreed to restore Shantung to China at a certain date, and the Allies will ensure that neither Japanese troops nor Police will be stationed in Shantung.

Liang Shih-yi has requested the Peking Government to allow a certain quantity of rice to be sent from Wuhu and Shanghai to Hongkong, as there is a scarcity there.

PROPOSED PUBLIC LOAN.

We are informed that the members of the Military Government, are proposing to raise a sum of about one million dollars by the sale of loan bonds. This amount, it is said, will be utilised to form a bank, which will be named the Yue Kwok Bank, and to revive industries if the money suffices. Regulations for the Bank and for the sale of the bonds are under consideration.

SOUTH AFRICAN NATIVES' PETITION TO THE KING.

A delegation from the South African Native National Congress, representing the various tribes of the Bantu peoples in South Africa, has been to London with the object of presenting a petition to the King for the removal of the disabilities imposed on the native people of the Union since the formation of the Union in 1909. The petition recites the many services rendered by the natives of South Africa during the war, and while not asking for independence, suggests that time has arrived for their admission to British citizenship as British subjects.

THE MINERS' STRIKE AT HOME

INDUSTRIAL PARALYZATION SPREADING.

FLYING CONSTITUTION DRAFTED.

COMMERCIAL PROSPECTS OF BRITAIN'S
NEW POSSESSIONS.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH AFGHAN DELEGATES.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE MINERS' STRIKE

THE STRIKERS' DEMANDS

LONDON, July 29th.

There was a conference of the "Triple Alliance" at which Mr. Smillie presided. Three hundred delegates were present.

A resolution was passed, by 217 votes to 11, recommending its constituent bodies to ascertain whether the members were prepared to take industrial action to enforce their demands, namely, the abolition of conscription; discontinuance of military intervention in Russia; and also in trade disputes in Britain; the lifting of the blockade; and the release of conscientious objectors.

LABOUR LEADERS ARRIVE IN LONDON.

Mr. Smillie and other leaders have arrived in London.

IN MONMOUTHSHIRE.

LONDON, July 29th.

Ten thousand Monmouthshire miners have resumed work, but a further 10,000 Manxfield miners have struck, contrary to the advice of their President.

NOTTS. MINERS SUPPORT YORKSHIRE STRIKERS.

The Notts. Miners' Association have passed a resolution in favour of continuing the strike so long as the Yorkshire miners are out.

MOTION FOR PUBLIC PROCEEDINGS REJECTED.

The "Triple Alliance" Conference has rejected, by 144 votes to 84, a motion by Mr. Ben Tillett in favour of public proceedings.

MOMENTOUS MEETINGS.

LONDON, July 29th.

Momentous meetings of the Executives of the "Triple Alliance"—namely, the miners, railwaymen and transport-workers—and of the Miners' Federation have been fixed to take place in London to-day to decide what further action should be taken.

It is expected that the Miners' Executive will meet Mr. Lloyd George to-morrow.

PREMIER AND THE MINERS' EXECUTIVE.

The Premier and Mr. Bonar Law will confer with the Miners' Executive on July 29th.

ENORMOUS NUMBER IDLE.

Meanwhile, the deadlock in the mine-fields continues.

Roughly, a quarter of all the miners in the country are idle.

PERILS OF THE YORKSHIRE MINES.

The peril of the Yorkshire mines has been increased by the accumulation of gas, due to the failure of ventilation. Precautions are being taken to prevent explosions. Six mines are already flooded out. Naval pumps are working in three collieries.

Hotheads have threatened to retaliate by withdrawing the pumps employed in public services.

NAVAL MEN PUMPING FLOODED MINES.

Naval men have begun pumping in the Yorkshire pits. They have not been interfered with.

STRIKE SPREADING IN DERBYSHIRE.

LONDON, July 29th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that six Yorkshire mines have become flooded and seventeen are endangered. One hundred and fifty-eight naval men have been employed without interference.

A few pits in Derbyshire, where the strike is spreading, have stopped working. Naval men have been employed there too. There has been no change in Lancashire and Notts.

INDUSTRIAL PARALYZATION SPREADING.

The paralysis of industries is spreading. One hundred trawlers have been detained at Grimsby.

The Government is issuing a warning to the Midland Counties to curtail the consumption of gas, electricity, and water.

The local authorities have been advised to prepare schemes for the conservation of their resources.

IN SOUTH WALES.

A resolution has been passed in South Wales in favour of remaining at work pending negotiations with the Government, but a considerable number are still striking.

TRAIN SERVICE AFFECTED.

LONDON, July 29th.

The Railway Executive announces that the miners' strike may necessitate considerable reduction in the passenger train service forthwith.

NECESSITY FOR ECONOMISING COAL.

LONDON, July 29th.

Sir Eric Geddes has telegraphed to the Municipal authorities in Yorkshire, Lancashire, Notts and Derby, urging the absolute necessity for economising coal.

FRANCE BUYING FROM AMERICA.

PARIS, July 29th.

In the Chamber of Deputies, M. Louchet, Minister of Reconstruction, stated that, as British coal now cost France 135 francs per ton, France has turned towards America, where she is able to buy coal more cheaply.

NEW OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

COMMERCIAL PROSPECTS OF NEW TERRITORIES.

LONDON, July 29th.

In the House of Commons, at question time, Col. Amery stated that considerable information had already been collected and steps were being taken to obtain further reports upon the natural resources and commercial prospects of the new British territories.

South-west Africa has been brought within the area of His Majesty's Trade Commissioner for South Africa, and East Africa will be specially investigated by the Trade Commissioner for British East Africa.

His Majesty's Trade Commissioner for New Zealand has already reported upon Samoa.

Steps were being taken to obtain information with regard to openings for British trade in other territories.

It is understood that the mandate for territories not directly under the Dominions will be based upon complete international equality in those territories.

SEX DISQUALIFICATION.

BILL IN THE LORDS TO REMOVE IT.

LONDON, July 29th.

In the House of Lords, the Government Bill removing the sex disqualification of women in the professions, and in judicial and other appointments previously barred to them, except in the Civil Service, was introduced, and passed its second reading.

The debate indicated that many peers desire all peers in their own right to sit in the House of Lords.

THE SWANSEA EAST BYE-ELECTION.

COALITION LIBERAL WINS.

LONDON, July 29th.

The bye-election for Swansea East for the seat of T. J. Williams, deceased, resulted as follows:—

Mathews (Coalition Liberal) 9,230

D. Williams (Labour) 1,330

OBITUARY.

SIR E. H. HOLDEN.

The death is announced of Sir E. H. Holden, Liberal M.P. for the Heywood Division of Lancashire, and Chairman of the London City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

ATTEMPT TO UPSET FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN M. CLEMENCEAU.

PARIS, July 29th.

A Havas message says:—A determined effort was made in the Chamber of Deputies to upset M. Clemenceau and the Cabinet, but the attempt failed utterly, the Government obtaining a vote of confidence by 280 votes to 176, after a stirring speech by M. Clemenceau on the Government's general policy.

He said that, on the day following the ratification of Peace, a Bill will be presented providing for speedy general elections to the Senate as well to the Chamber of Deputies; also to the Municipal and Departmental Councils.

WELCOMING DISTINGUISHED FRENCHMEN.

PRESIDENT POINCARÉ AND MARSHAL FOCH AT BRUSSELS.

PARIS, July 29th.

A Havas message says:—President Poincaré and Marshal Foch were received with tremendous, unprecedented enthusiasm in the Chamber of Deputies, at Brussels. France was acclaimed, the "Marseillaise" being sung by the members of the Chamber.

AVIATION.

INTERNATIONAL FLYING CONSTITUTION.

LONDON, July 29th.

The International Flying Constitution, drafted in Paris, recognises every State's complete exclusive sovereignty as regards the air space above its territory and territorial waters. It accords, during peace, free air passage, irrespective of nationality, except in prescribed military areas. It provides for the institution of an International Air Navigation Commission consisting of two representatives each from Great Britain, the United States, France, Italy and Japan, and one each from the Dominions, India, and the smaller States.

SCOURGE OF BOLSHIEVISM.

BRITISH NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

LONDON, July 29th.

In the House of Commons, at question time, Mr. Walter Long stated that British warships were kept in the Baltic in order to prevent unprovoked Bolshevist raids on the coast towns of the Baltic States and Finland, interference with the feeding of the population, and the spread of Bolshevist militarism. He was satisfied that the forces were sufficient.

A British naval force had been operating in the Caspian Sea since August, 1918, against many Bolshevist armed merchantmen, destroyers, and submarines.

The operations will be concluded and the personnel withdrawn before the winter.

LATEST CABLES.

THE SILVER MARKET.

SINGAPORE, July 29th.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu's report states:—The market is firm, chiefly owing to the shortage of silver stocks in England and to the difficulty in replenishing the shortage owing to the demand for prompt remittances to China. Consequently, after July 31st silver for two months' delivery is at a discount, compared with that for cash delivery.

Singapore, July 29th. Silver is quoted at 54½d. buyers, and 54½d. sellers. The market is steady.

Singapore, July 29th. The silver market is steady.

EARLIER CABLES.

LONDON, July 29th.

Silver is quoted at 55 1/16d. buyers, and 54½d. sellers. The market is steady.

THE AFGHAN TROUBLE.

SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT PROBABLE.

SIMLA, July 29th.

The Amir has submitted the names of ten prominent officials who will represent Afghanistan in the peace negotiations.

The British delegation leaves to-morrow for Rawalpindi to meet the Afghans.

A satisfactory settlement is probable.

GENERAL GRANT ADDRESSES THE AFGHAN DELEGATES.

On Saturday, according to Reuter's correspondent at Rawalpindi, General Grant addressed the Afghan delegates, in strong terms, stating that the British Government would be amply justified in continuing the war till the Amir surrendered unconditionally. The Government was not prepared to consider the counter-claims and demands of the Afghans, who had flagrantly disregarded the Armistice terms. British patience was not inexhaustible. If the war was renewed, the terms would be very different.

The delegates listened without a murmur, but their demeanour was hard and unsympathetic.

UNSATISFACTORY CONCLUSION OF THE CONFERENCE.

SIMLA, July 29th.

Reuter's special correspondent, at Rawalpindi, telegraphing on July 27th, states that after Major-General Grant's address at the Peace Conference yesterday, Ali Akbar, the President of the Afghan Delegation, in the course of a speech, urged forbearance on both sides.

He denied that the Afghans first sought peace.

He admitted that the British were superior in war-material and man power, and pointed out that the Germans held a similar position in the European war. The Afghans were not a sleepy and ignorant people, but had been roused to fresh aspirations by other nations in the European war.

He said that Afghanistan was a safe barrier against Bolshevism for India.

If the war was renewed and the British won, India would be flooded with Bolshevism which could only be checked by a just and honourable peace.

The Conference was sitting in camera. The Afghans proved obstinate and unreasonable. The Conference soon dissolved.

CARDIFF COLOUR RIOTS.

TROOPS SENT TO THE CITY.

At Cardiff on June 14th the local police in strong force, mounted and on foot, held the approaches to the disordered colour quarters and rigorously prevented mischievous assemblies. At times gangs of young men tried to make their way into the area by circuitous routes, but were intercepted, charged, and driven out.

One small crowd gathered in Butestreet and assailed a house occupied by Malaysians, who clambered to the roof, where they were subjected to a volley of stones. The police promptly arrived, charged, and dispersed the rioters, of whom three received injuries, but not sufficiently serious to warrant their detention in hospital.

A company of the Munster Fusiliers has been sent to the city.

HYDE PARK PROTEST MEETING.

In order to "appeal to the British public to help in putting down lynching and mob rule," a meeting of the Society of People of African Origin was held in Hyde Park.

Mr. Elbert Taylor, president of the society, moved the following resolution:—

"That this meeting of negroes and sympathisers, held in London to-day, protest against the manifestations of race hatred and antagonism which have lately broken out in London, Liverpool, and Cardiff, resulting in the ill-treatment, punishment, and death of negroes in those places, and calls the attention of the authorities to the same, and requests that adequate protection should be granted to us British subjects, especially as we are informed that agents provocateurs are at the bottom of this movement. This meeting also protests against the preference shown to foreign seamen over negro seamen who have served the Empire in time of need."

The speaker said they were there as Britons under the Union Jack, and they demanded protection.

Mr. F. E. M. Hercules, general secretary of the society, in seconding the resolution, said that this was a matter which touched the honour of Great Britain. Recent happenings in Wales, he said, were inconsistent with the honour of this great country. England could count on no more loyal people in the event of future wars than the coloured people. To talk about immorality he characterized as "absolute rubbish."

ADDRESS OF WELCOME TO THE NEW GOVERNOR.

PUBLIC COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

HONGKONG, July 29th.

In response to the invitation issued to the public by the unofficial members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, a goodly gathering assembled in the Theatre Royal, yesterday evening, to select a Committee for the purpose of drafting an address of welcome from the residents of Hongkong to the Governor-designate, Sir Reginald Stubbs, K.C.M.G., on his arrival. The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., presided, and was supported on the platform by the Hon. Mr. N. J. Stubb, O.B.E., the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., the Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, the Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak, the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook and Mr. H. J. Gedge (Hon. Secretary).

After the notice convening the meeting had been read by the Secretary, the Chairman said:—

Gentlemen—I would first explain to you the steps that have already been taken with regard to the preparation of an Address of Welcome to our new Governor upon his arrival in the Colony.

Following the usual procedure in such matters, I, as senior unofficial member of the Executive Council, convened a meeting of all the unofficial members of both Councils, at which it was unanimously decided that an address should be presented, and for the purpose—again following the practice adopted on previous occasions—we considered it desirable that the services of a few representative members of the community should be enlisted, to assist us in drafting the address, so that, when finally submitted for the approval of the general public, it would be more likely to meet the wishes of all.

A Committee for this purpose was consequently formed; and the draft address resulting from their labours would, in due course, have been submitted to you.

I think that what I have said should remove any misunderstanding that may have arisen in your minds. It is our solemn duty, gentlemen, to obtain the hearty and unanimous support of the whole community, and, in case you should prefer to adopt the method of appointing further representatives to assist in the drafting of the address rather than that of approving it yourselves when drafted, the unofficial members decided to call this meeting and give you the opportunity of so doing. So long as we secure your whole-hearted support it is quite immaterial to us which method is adopted, but, as time is getting short, I suggest that the Committee, together with the further names you may add this evening, may be empowered to draft and approve the address on your behalf, and so save the necessity of calling another public meeting.

The Hon. Secretary then read the names of those who were present at the first meeting, viz., Sir Paul Chater, the Hon. Mr. N. J. Stubb, the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, the Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, the Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak, Mr. R. Ross Thompson, Mr. D. C. M. Bernard, Mr. J. L. Crockett, Mr. C. L. Sandes, Mr. J. A. Plummer, Mr. A. H. Compton, Mr. C. S. Gubbay, Mr. W. Sinclair, Mr. Wm. Humphreys, Mr. E. G. Barrett, Mr. H. J. Gedge, Mr. J. Scott Harston, Mr. D. K. Moss, Mr. S. W. Tao, Mr. Ho Kwong and Mr. Ng Hon Tze.

The Chairman: I might mention, gentlemen, that this Committee have appointed a sub-Committee to draft the address, and on the sub-Committee are: the Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, Mr. J. Scott Harston, and the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak and two Chinese members. I shall be very pleased now if you would name any gentleman you would like to either sit on the general Committee or the sub-Committee.

In response to the invitation a number of names were proposed.

Mr. J. P. Braga was proposed by Mr. G. W. Gegg and seconded by Mr. E. J. Noronha.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., was proposed by Mr. W. Humphreys and seconded by Mr. H. A. Cartwright.

The Chairman: Mr. Pollock is on the official side now; otherwise he would have been sitting with us.

Mr. Humphreys: Does Mr. Pollock object?

The Chairman: This address is supposed to be from the community; not from the officials, and Mr. Pollock is now on the official side. We would be pleased to have him here, and if he were not acting as Attorney-General he would be here.

Mr. Humphreys: As an old champion of Constitutional Reform I think he ought to be on the Committee. (Applause).

The Chairman: If he is willing to serve we shall be pleased to have him. Is Mr. Pollock here?

It being pointed out that Mr. Pollock was present, the Chairman asked him: Mr. Pollock, will you serve on the Committee?

Mr. Pollock: Yes, certainly. (Applause).

Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin was proposed by Mr. S. H. Dutton and seconded by Mr. A. G. Coppin.

Mr. C. D. Wilkinson was proposed by Mr. H. Hancock, who remarked that Mr. Wilkinson was a very old resident of the Colony. Mr. D. K. Moss seconded.

Mr. C. H. P. Hay was proposed by Capt. Arthur and seconded by Mr. C. E. H. Beavis.

Sir Boshan Wei-yuk and Sir Robert Ho Tung were proposed by Mr. R. H. Kotewall and seconded by Mr. Wong Kwong-ting.

Mr. A. G. Coppin was proposed by Mr. D. K. Moss and seconded by Mr. S. H. Dutton.

Mr. D. Tompkins was proposed by Mr. Edwards and seconded by Mr. D. Harvey.

Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar and Mr. R. M. Dyer were proposed by Mr. Mackenzie and seconded by the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock.

Mr. S. D. Sana was proposed by Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin and seconded by Mr. Cooper.

Mr. H. Humphreys, Mr. J. H. Wallace, and Mr. E. A. M. Williams were proposed by the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock and seconded by Mr. J. L. Crockett.

Mr. J. M. Wong and Mr. B. W. Tape were proposed by Mr. Ho Wing and seconded by Mr. Wong Fung-chun.

Sir Ellis Kadoorie and Mr. A. Shelton Hooper were proposed by Mr. H. A. Cartwright, who remarked that the former was a well-known philanthropist and the latter was, he believed, the oldest European Justice of the Peace. Mr. R. H. Kotewall seconded.

Mr. W. J. Crawford, Mr. A. E. Griffin and Mr. D. Harvey were proposed by Mr. C. E. H. Beavis and seconded by Mr. T. Petrie.

Mr. Kwok Sir Lau, Mr. Ho Wing, Mr. M. K. Lo, were proposed by Mr. B. W. Tape and seconded by Mr. S. W. Tao.

Mr. Owen Hughes was proposed by the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock and seconded by Mr. Stark.

Mr. Tong Yat Chin and Mr. Lo Cheung Shiu were proposed by Mr. Chow Sui-ki and seconded by Mr. J. M. Wong.

Mr. A. Mackenzie was proposed by Mr. Macdonald and seconded by Mr. B. L. Frost.

Mr. T. Petrie was proposed by Mr. W. Jackson and seconded by Mr. J. L. Macpherson.

Mr. A. F. Arculli and Mr. W. Rumbach were proposed by Mr. Rzaek and seconded by Mr. Mistry.

Mr. Chau Siu-ki and Mr. Chan Sau-san were proposed by Mr. Wong Kwong-ting and seconded by Mr. B. W. Tape.

Mr. S. W. Tao was proposed by Mr. J. M. Wong and seconded by Mr. Kwok Siu-lam.

Mr. Fung Ping-san and Mr. Len Yau-chin were proposed by Mr. J. M. Wong and seconded by Mr. Chau Siu-ki.

The Chairman: Gentlemen, there being no more proposals I shall be very much obliged if those gentlemen whose names have been proposed for the Committee would stay behind as we must immediately appoint a sub-Committee.

The members of the general public then withdrew.

The Chairman: Now, gentlemen, I should be very pleased if some of you would propose the names of some of gentlemen to form the sub-Committee. There are already six.

Mr. Alabaster: Sir, I beg to propose that six more names be added to those already selected. I think we must have some limit to a sub-Committee and I think twelve will be sufficient.

Mr. M. K. Lo seconded this.

Mr. Humphreys: May I ask how many Chinese are on the sub-Committee?

The Chairman: At present we have three Chinese and three Europeans.

Mr. Humphreys: I think it should be divided between the Chinese and Europeans.

The full sub-Committee eventually appointed was as follows:—The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, the Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, Mr. J. Scott Harston, Mr. C. H. P. Hay, Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak, the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Mr. R. H. Kotewall, Mr. S. W. Tao, Mr. M. K. Lo, and Mr. Chan Siu-ki.

The Chairman stated that they would have to get busy as early as possible and draft an address of welcome, as H.E. the Governor would be coming shortly by way of Suva. His Excellency was expected to leave England on July 7th, but so far no cablegram had been received that he had left.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock proposed that Mr. Gedge should act as convener and this was agreed to.

The meeting then terminated.

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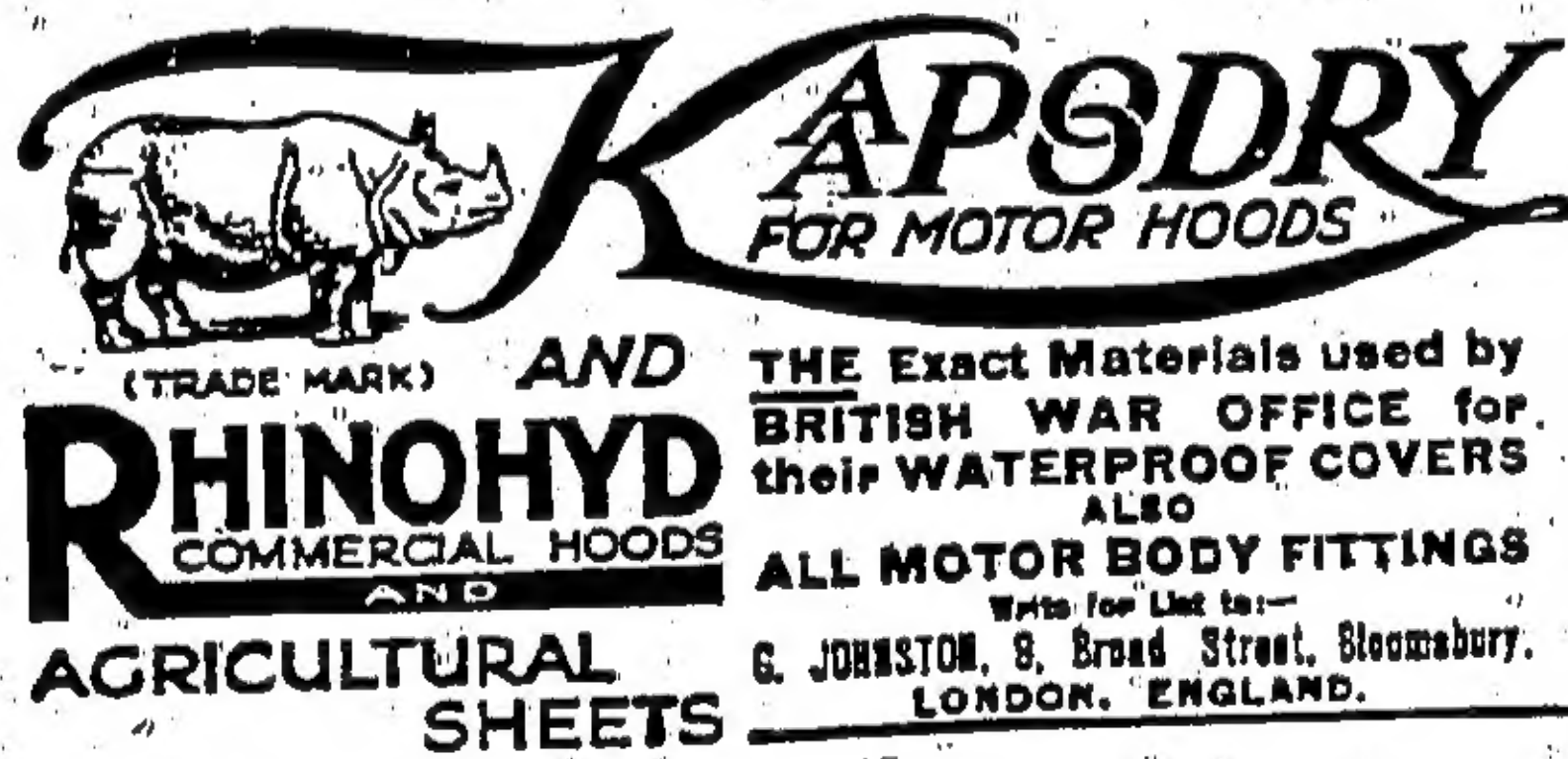
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Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 28th, 1919.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

18, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

VICTORY DERBY.GREAT RACE WON BY AN
OUTSIDER.

THE FAVOURITE UNPLACED.

Lord Glanely's Grand Parade (F. Templeman) 1
Major W. Astor's Buchan (J. Brennan) 2
Sir W. Gilbey's Paper Money (S. Donoghue) 3

[BY HOTSPIR.]

The best feature of Victory Derby Day was the roar of prolonged cheering which greeted the win of his Majesty's horse Viceroy in the race for the Stewards' Handicap. It was a fine and exhilarating spectacle, and the people simply roared out their delight as the King and Queen, with the Prince of Wales, Prince Albert, and Princess Mary, stood at the front of the Royal box smiling their pleasure. The sparkling incident compensated for all else.

The worst feature was the dramatic failure of the Derby favourite. The Panther could not even get a place, and he was beaten so far that the whole display stands out as being grotesquely wrong and absurd. Buchan, who finished second, was very close to the winner as they went past the winning post. On the Two Thousand Guineas running The Panther should have been in front of Buchan, or at least in the near vicinity. Instead he was lengths away. Why? The answer is that human calculations on these things were upset by the unforeseen happening. No one could have expected this great favourite to suddenly develop extraordinary excitement and temper at the starting post, and then, as the outcome, lose several lengths when the start took place. That is what happened. The best horse conceivable cannot give away lengths of start for the Derby as races are determined in these days. It certainly cannot do so when asked to make up the leeway in half a mile up a decided incline. Had The Panther been beaten on his merits one could have accepted the verdict and admitted having overrated him. As it is, his failure leaves me dissatisfied and unconvinced.

DOUBTFULLY POPULAR?

Meanwhile Lord Glanely has won the Victory Derby with Grand Parade. F. B. Burling has the distinction of having trained the winner, and F. Templeman as jockey performed his share in the triumph with unquestioned skill and judgment. Cordial congratulations are offered to the owner and all concerned. Lord Glanely has supported the Turf in recent years on the highest and best lines; he has shown marked generosity as a philanthropist, and it is fitting that such a man should win that prize which has eluded many who have tried longer and equally as earnestly. But how much more satisfactory the triumph would have been had not circumstances arisen to make the win of Grand Parade merely doubtfully popular. Here was a horse which carried the second colours, implying, as the market also implied, that he was the inferior of his stable companion Dominion. His starting price was the rather forlorn one of 33 to 1 against. Dominion was 100 to 9, about three times less. Moreover, the stable jockey, A. Smith, who had his choice of mounts, elected to ride Dominion. Had not Lord Glanely and Burling backed the horse some time ago they might never have had a penny on him had they waited until yesterday. Well, if owner, trainer, and jockey can be so misled, what chance has the locker-on?

HOW GRAND PARADE DECEIVED.

A funny game is racing, sentimentally remarked an onlooker after the horses had gone past the winning post. Yes, but how easy it is to misconstrue motives, and, after all, how small in reality is man's understanding of the horse! Take the extreme cases of The Panther and Dominion. They thought the former's temperament was proof against such an outbreak of excitement as prevented him starting in the race on anything like equal terms with the others. As for Grand Parade and Dominion, let me quote the words of Lord Glanely when chatting with him the day before the race. "Some time ago," he said, "there is no doubt Grand Parade was a much better horse than Dominion and within 7 lb. of me, which is saying a good deal for him. Lately, however, he has appeared to go off and Dominion has come on, and so we think the latter is the better at the present time. But I haven't backed Dominion, though I suppose I shall do so now. Personally I would prefer to win with Grand Parade, because in my part of the world (South Wales) they are on him solidly. But I am afraid he will not do it."

Thus the owner, and I am sure his view was shared by his trainer, who stood by my side as the race was being run. It was enough for him, as he saw Grand Parade winning, to realise that he had trained the winner of the Derby. He had won his long-prized bet on Grand Parade, and he had lost his later bet on Dominion. I know of one leading commission agent who has won a large sum, though he was at his wits' end before the race how he could rid himself of the incubus of the bet. How could he do so with the odds lengthening until at last they reached 33 to 1. He now finds himself a big winner, after having tried his utmost to get out of the bet. A leading Newmarket veterinary surgeon had £40 on at 12 to 1, and he regarded the wager as money lost. He is now lost in admiration of his own judgment, which could yield such profitable results.

NOTES IN THE PADDOCK.

For the moment, however, let me touch on those incidents such as the paddock inspection which preceded the race. Access to the paddock was not an unduly income detail, and so far as my own impressions go I do not think the size of the crowd was really colossal. No one seemed to mind the slight and steady rainfall,

though it was in keeping with the topos, turnings of our weather that a break should come about noon on Derby Day after the long spell of drought. Almost the first horse I came across in the paddock was The Panther, walking behind Jack Role. He was calm and sedate enough then, and I think every good judge of fitness agreed that no horse could possibly have looked better and fitter for the part. His condition, indeed, did immense credit to his trainer, George Manser, who certainly did everything humanly possible to assist the horse to win. As an individual the favourite stood out on looks. He was greatly admired, and if only —

Buchan had clearly done well since running second for the Two Thousand Guineas, and there would have been great rejoicing had this gallant son of Sunstar won for Major Astor. The slightest bit of luck, and he would have won. Grand Parade walked round in front of Dominion. There is a lot to like about both horses, and though on the small side the former has undoubtedly more quality. Someone who seemed to know, remarked afterwards that Grand Parade was only the second black horse to win the Derby. Paper Money was cool and businesslike, but he just lacks being distinguished in appearance. White Heat lives up to his name both in and out of a race, and he seemed to object to this elevation to the highest class of racing. Roamer is a horse that will certainly win when a policy less ambitious is pursued with him. Tankiers is quite an imposing horse, and Milton is nicely moulded, with apparently a placid disposition. Coriolanus was rather out of class in the paddock, and he certainly was in the race, but Sir Douglas ran surprisingly well, and gained the barren honour of fourth. All names were an object of much interest, but I did not specially notice him at any point in the race. I think most of the others had a bit too much speed for him at the start.

It was evident as the horses paraded that The Panther had become excited. Whether it was the sight of the masses of people I know not, but something had upset him. He danced at the walk and broke out in a sweat. He moved well in the canter, but Cooper was not exactly in rapport with him. Others who had gone with a fine swing in the canter were Tangiers and Paper Money. Arriving at the starting post The Panther began his unruly behaviour. His trainer was amazed to see him time after time swing round and dart back just as his jockey had coaxed him into line. Shadows of impending trouble and disaster came, and began to lengthen and deepen. I was reminded of Sir John Thursty's Kennedy at the start of the 1914 Derby. He behaved badly, too, and ended by getting left many lengths. At last Cooper brought The Panther back, but I am sure he was just swinging out of the line again when the starter released the barrier. Thus he had to be straightened and set going, whereas the others prepared for the signal, were away like a flash. Such were Paper Money, Roamer, Dominion, and Grand Parade, and they must have had six or ten lengths' advantage of the favourite.

Cooper at once had to sit down and ride to get into the race, whereas he ought to have had nothing more to do than sit still with a firm hold of The Panther's head. It may be that the horse resented the sudden pressure all the way up the rise from the start, and his way of showing resentment was to run slowly when his jockey asked him to go on down the hill round Tattenham Corner in pursuit of the leaders. He certainly went into fifth place after the first half-mile, and all then seemed well, but as the leaders came dashing round Tattenham Corner into the straight he was nowhere near the fighting line. He had simply fallen away again, and as a matter of fact came in with the crowd as it were. It was trivial and ridiculous. After the race Cooper was inclined to blame the horse.

"I have never known him get so excited as he was. He was thoroughly upset about something, and after I had worked up as far as fourth place he seemed unable to do more. He was never racing like he has done every other time."

As the canter into the straight, Paper Money was making a bold show, and Sir Walter Gilbey's hope must have risen at that moment. But Grand Parade was never far away, and he actually closed with him and went into the lead a furlong from home. It was then that Buchan was squeezed through close to the rails, though the opening, as it seemed from the stands, was incredibly narrow. Whether Major Astor's horse was asked to do a bit too much by this manoeuvre I do not know, but he did have a chance, had he been good enough, of beating Grand Parade in that last furlong. The latter, however, stayed on to win by half a length. There was little or no cheering. The result, indeed, so astonished the mighty throng that they were silent, and filled with wonder. The most pronounced buzz came from the bookmakers, who, in spite of the early backing of Grand Parade, must be very considerable winners. The reason The Panther remained so marvellously steady in the betting was because so much public money had been wagered on him, and the layers simply dare not take the slightest liberty. As it is, some of them made substantial hauls.

Paper Money's prominent running rejoiced many people who had backed the horse win and place. They certainly had a good run for their money, and they have only to follow Sir Walter Gilbey's horse to make certain of profiting, for, all being well, he is sure to win nice races before his career ends. Templeman, who rode Grand Parade, afterwards told me that he was never farther away than third the whole way until a furlong from home, when he asked his horse to leave Paper Money and go to the front. This he did easily, and afterwards he had no anxiety about his horse's ability to shake off Buchan's challenge. As regards The Panther, it will be time enough to apologise for him if the future confirms his amazing failure. I am confident that no such confirmation will be forthcoming, but that, he will prove, as many another defeated favourite for the Derby has done, the falseness of this defeat. —Daily Telegraph.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.REGULAR SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS FROM
HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Port	Date of Arrival	Date and Time of Departure
"ST. ALBANS"	Sydney, via Queensland Ports	30th July	9th Aug., 11 A.M.
"EASTERN"	Melbourne, via Queensland Ports	30th July	28th Aug., 11 A.M.

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[770]

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will be despatched for NEW YORK via PANAMA CANAL on or about
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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

July 28th.
Barru Maru, Japanese ste., 2,348 tons.
 Capt. Umakoshi, from Samarang and
 Balikpapan, with a cargo of sugar—
 Dodwell & Co.
Bouchon, French ste., 997 tons, Capt.
 Foulher, from Saigon, with a cargo
 of rice, from Yok-Tse Cheung.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* arrived at
 Shanghai on July 28th, and is due at
 Manila today at noon.
 The R.M.S. *Montezuma* arrived at Yok-
 ohama on July 28th, and was due at Kobe
 yesterday.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

JULY 28TH, A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	8 a.	30.1	75	80	SW	1	b
Nemuro	8 a.	30.1	75	80	SW	1	b
Hakodate	8 a.	30.1	75	80	SW	1	b
Tokyo	8 a.	30.1	75	80	SW	1	b
Kobe	8 a.	30.1	75	80	SW	1	b
Nagasaki	8 a.	30.1	75	80	SW	1	b
Kagoshima	8 a.	30.1	75	80	SW	1	b
Oshima	8 a.	30.1	75	80	SW	1	b
Naha	8 a.	30.1	75	80	SW	1	b
Shanghai	8 a.	30.1	75	80	SW	1	b
Amoy	8 a.	30.1	75	80	SW	1	b
Swatow	8 a.	30.1	75	80	SW	1	b
Taihou	8 a.	30.1	75	80	SW	1	b
Taipei	8 a.	30.1	75	80	SW	1	b
Tainan	8 a.	30.1	75	80	SW	1	b
Hankow	8 a.	30.1	75	80	SW	1	b
Chungking	8 a.	30.1	75	80	SW	1	b
Yokohama	8 a.	30.1	75	80	SW	1	b
Manila	8 a.	30.1	75	80	SW	1	b
London	8 a.	30.1	75	80	SW	1	b

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit,
 height on the level of the sea in inches, tenths
 and hundredths.
 2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees
 Fahrenheit.
 3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the
 humidity of air saturated with moisture being
 100.
 4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.
 5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.
 6. STATE OF SKY, b blue sky, c detached
 clouds, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail,
 lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squall,
 r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew
 wet.
 7. Rain, in inches, tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From July 29th to 4th August, 1919.

Days of Week.	Days of Month.	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
		Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.
Tues.	29	10 32	7.8	3 42	2.6
Wed.	30	11 43	7.8	4 57	2.8
Thur.	31	0 13	4.9	5 14	2.7
Fri.	1	0 43	4.9	6 12	1.8
Satur.	2	0 20	5.1	6 48	2.1
Sun.	3	1 04	4.8	7 19	2.5
Mon.	4	2 13	4.3	8 16	3.2
	5	3 13	3.8	9 10	3.2

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
 "FOOKSANG"
 having arrived from above ports, Consignees of
 Cargo by her are hereby informed that all
 Goods are being landed at their risk into the
 hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns
 of the Hongkong and Wharves Company, Limited,
 and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.
 Goods not cleared by July 30th, will be
 subject to rent.
 All broken, chafed, and damaged packages
 are to be left in the Godowns, where they
 will be examined. Claims against the steamer
 must be presented within 10 days of arrival;
 otherwise they will not be recognized.
 No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
 any case whatever.
 Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
 JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
 General Managers.
 Hongkong, July 24th, 1919. [1037]

WEATHER REPORT.

July 27th, 10.00.—Warning to Hongkong,
 Canton, Macao and Phuket.—Typhoon in Lat.
 19 deg. N. Long. 110 deg. E. direction
 W.N.W. at 4 to 5 miles per hour.

July 28th, 12.05.—Warning to Hongkong,
 Canton, Macao and Phuket.—Typhoon in
 Lat. 19 deg. N. Long. 110 deg. E. direction
 unknown, nearly stationary.

July 28th, at 12.05.—No returns from
 Vladivostok, Japan and Weihaiwei.
 Pressure has decreased slightly along the
 coast from Amoy to Tientsin and at Lintao.
 It is nearly stationary elsewhere.

At 8 a.m., this morning the typhoon was
 central over the east coast of Hainan, and
 nearly stationary.

The typhoon to the east of Luzon appears to
 be curving northward.

No forecast can be given for Hongkong as
 the track of the typhoon is now very uncertain.
 It may possibly curve to northward.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending
 at 10 a.m. to-day, 2.53 inch. Total since
 January 1st, 40.64 inches, against an average
 of 49.75 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon
 to-day is as follows:—

District.	Forecast.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	—None.
Formosa Channel	—N.E. winds, fresh.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook	—None.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	—Cyclonic gales.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, July 28th.

	Previous On Date On Date		
	Day	at 2 p.m.	at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.74	29.58	29.54
Temperature	80	80	80
Humidity	80	87	87
Wind Direction	East	East	East
Force	6	8	8
Weather	cd	oq	cd
Rain	0.3	0.4	1.8

Highest open-air Temperature on 27th, 84.

Lowest open-air Temperature on 28th, 78.

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 GULF, AUSTRALASIA, WEST INDIES,
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 RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE ETC.

SAILINGS FOR
 MARSEILLES AND LONDON
 VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"NAGOYA"	28th Aug	28th Sept.	7th Oct.

FOR
 BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.
 "DILWARA" 30th July, 4 p.m. 14th Aug.

FOR
 CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.
 Due CALCUTTA.

FOR
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WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.
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INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR	TO	DATE	TIME
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"FOOKSANG"	Tues., 28th July, 5 p.m.	
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"FOOKSANG"	Wed., 30th July, 5 p.m.	
SHANGHAI	"FOOKSANG"	Thurs., 31st July, 5 p.m.	
SHANGHAI	"FOOKSANG"	Fri., 1st Aug., 5 p.m.	
SHANGHAI	"FOOKSANG"	Sat., 2nd Aug., 5 p.m.	
SHANGHAI	"FOOKSANG"	Sun., 3rd Aug., 5 p.m.	
SHANGHAI	"FOOKSANG"	Mon., 4th Aug., 5 p.m.	

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line has now been re-organized and affords regular
 sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.
 Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong as to Japan,
 occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric
 Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.
 SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and
 Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have
 limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained
 for Northern and Yangtze ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued
 to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good
 passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.
 HAIKONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling
 at Hainan when inducement offers.

OKINAWA LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a
 steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.
 Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuantan, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and
 Labad Dam.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hong-
 kong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS All
 European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to
 produce on arrival at destination passport with their Photographs and description
 signed thereto.

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DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Siberia Maru	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 31st inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	Siberia Maru	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	About 8th Aug.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Siberia Maru	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	About 10th Aug.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Siberia Maru	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 13th Aug., Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Siberia Maru	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 13th Aug., Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Siberia Maru	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 13th Aug., Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Siberia Maru	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 13th Aug., Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Siberia Maru	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 13th Aug., Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Siberia Maru	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 13th Aug., Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Siberia Maru	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 13th Aug., Noon.

VISITORS AT HOTELS.

Hotels.	Visitors.
Hotel de Ville	Mrs. G. de Almeida and family
Hotel de Ville	Mrs. E. S. Adler
Hotel de Ville	Mrs. E. S. Adler
Hotel de Ville	Mrs. E. S. Adler
Hotel de Ville	Mrs. E. S. Adler
Hotel de Ville	Mrs. E. S. Adler
Hotel de Ville	Mrs. E. S. Adler
Hotel de Ville	Mrs. E. S. Adler
Hotel de Ville	Mrs. E. S. Adler
Hotel de Ville	Mrs. E. S. Adler

CP & OS

SAILINGS

HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki (Moji) Kobe & Yokohama)

STEAMER	FROM HONGKONG	DATE	TIME
Empress of Asia	Aug. 7	Aug. 25	
Monteagle	Aug. 9	Sept. 3	
Empress of Japan	Aug. 20	Sept. 10	
Empress of Russia	Sept. 4	Sept. 22	
Empress of Asia	Oct. 2	Oct. 20	
Monteagle	Oct. 7	Nov. 1	
Empress of Japan	Oct. 15	Nov. 5	
Empress of Russia	Oct. 30	Nov. 17	
Empress of Asia	Nov. 27	Dec. 15	
Empress of Japan	Dec. 10	Dec. 31	
Monteagle	Dec. 16	Jan. 4	
Empress of Russia	Dec. 25	Jan. 12	

FARES HONGKONG TO UNITED KINGDOM

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HONGKONG.

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(General Agents)

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
HONGKONG and BANGKOK	"LUCHOW"	On 29th July, 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 27th July, 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 30th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 2nd Aug., 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 5th Aug., 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular scheduled service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	WEDNESDAY, 20th July, at Noon.
"HAITAN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY, 1st Aug., at 1 P.M.
"QUINNEBAUG"	Capt. J. Medina	TUESDAY, 5th Aug., at 1 P.M.

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"COLOMBIA"	Aug. 12th, 1919.
"VENEZUELA"	Sept. 10th, 1919.
"ECUADOR"	Oct. 8th, 1919.

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(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)

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SAILINGS FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
NAGOYA	28th Aug.	28th Sept.	7th Oct.

FOR BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Bombay about
DILWARA	30th July, 4 P.M.	14th Aug.

Will take a limited number of passengers for Marseilles and London with transshipment at Bombay.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S. Leave Hongkong about

Tickets Interchangeable.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras, in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge. Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

For further information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports. Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railways.

SUWA MARU	Tuesday, 5th Aug., at 11 a.m.
KASHIMA MARU (calling Manila)	Friday, 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

KITANO MARU (calling Malacca)	Friday, 8th Aug., at Noon.
INABA MARU	Friday, 22nd Aug., at Noon.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU	Wednesday, 20th Aug., at 11 a.m.
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NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TENSHIN MARU	Thursday, 31st July.
TOTOMI MARU	Tuesday, 18th August.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU	Saturday, 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.
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SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

IYO MARU	Wednesday, 6th Aug., at 11 a.m.
KOSOKU MARU	Wednesday, 18th Aug.
ATSUTA MARU	Tuesday, 18th Aug., at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, South American ports via Cape, etc.).

AWA MARU (London & Antwerp)	Monday, 4th August.
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For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 293 & 29

Y. YASUDA, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU,
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL/STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
"SIBERIA MARU"	20,000	July 31st.
"SHINYO MARU"	23,000	Aug. 13th.
"PERSIA MARU"	9,000	Aug. 28th.
"KOREA MARU"	20,000	Sept. 10th.
"NIPPON MARU"	11,000	Sept. 23th.

* omitting call at Shanghai and also calling at Keelung

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, BALNEO, CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON SOUTH TO BUENOS AIRES

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
"ANYO MARU"	18,500	Sept. 10th.
"SEIYO MARU"	14,000	Nov. 4th.

These are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN STEAMERS, Ltd. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PORTHOS" ... 20,000	On or about 18th Aug.
	"PAUL LECAT" ... 23,000	On or about 14th Sept.
	"SPHINX" ... 20,000	On or about 11th Oct.

MARSEILLES VIA SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIBOUTI, SUZ, PORT SAID ... "ANDRE LEBON" ... 22,000 ... On or about 24th Aug.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 740.

J. TOURNET,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON and ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said. "AMAZON MARU" ... Tuesday, 26th August. "ALFA MARU" ... Friday, 29th August.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"HAWAII MARU" ... Sunday, 3rd August.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore. "KASADO MARU" ... Wednesday, 13th August.

SAIGON BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

"UNNAN MARU" ... Friday, 1st August.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z., and ADELAIDE.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U. S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Monday, 15th August.

JAPAN PORTS—Moj, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama. "BURMA MARU" ... Wednesday, 30th July.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY. "BOHSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 31st July, at 9 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY. "AMAKUBA MARU" ... Sunday, 3rd Aug., at 10 a.m.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,
Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING"

"CHINA"

(15,000 tons, American Registry)

(10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" ... Aug. 22nd, 1919.

"CHINA" ... Sept. 11th.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

O. H. BITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
105 House Street, Tel. 1943.

